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period, partly by the proprietors and partly by the provincial assembly. They continued, however, to be an important subject of controversy during the period of royal government. The author notes the tendency to smaller grants than those of Virginia or South Carolina and gives a good account of the embarrassment resulting from Carteret's retention of his proprietary rights in the northern part of the province. The chapter on the fiscal system is largely taken up with an interesting review of paper-money legislation, but is not on the whole so satisfactory as the corresponding chapter in Smith's *South Carolina*. In describing the courts of justice, the author seems (p. 151) to have confused the court of chancery with the appellate jurisdiction of the governor and council in civil cases.

This review of special departments of administrations is followed by a chapter entitled "The Conflicts Between the Executive and the Lower House Under the Crown". The chief controversies between them are described, but there is not quite the thorough discussion of principles, of political relations and tendencies, which one might expect under such a title. Something of this is supplied in the closing chapter, on "The Downfall of the Royal Government", which is, however, in this as in another respect already noted, somewhat disappointing.

From the point of view of literary, or what may perhaps be called historical construction, this book leaves much to be desired. Thus the chapter on the governor consists in substance of a summary of the commissions and instructions somewhat mechanically united with a series of sketches of administrations. The grouping of topics in chapters has been such as to produce an unnecessary amount of duplication. This is illustrated by the three accounts (pp. 157-159, 210-214, 241-245) of Governor Martin's controversy with the lower house about superior courts. The affair of the "regulators" is referred to in various places, but there is no one thoroughgoing discussion of it. In matters of detail also the book would have profited by thorough literary revision. There are a good many sentences which fail to give a clean-cut impression and there is some infelicitous use of words. Such an expression, for example, as "the said bill" seems out of place outside of a legal document.

The index does not seem to have been intelligently constructed. Its shortcomings may be illustrated by a single instance. Under the word Crown, without any subheads, about half the pages in the book are cited. Other heads similarly treated are Assembly and England. Notwithstanding its defects, which are largely those of the typical doctoral dissertation, the book was worth writing. It is the result of serious and for the most part accurate research and will be of real value to students of colonial history.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

James Oglethorpe, the Founder of Georgia. By HARRIET C. COOPER. [Historic Lives Series.] (New York : D. Appleton and Company. 1904. Pp. xii, 217.)

THIS little volume bears dedication "to the children of Georgia"; and is written, the preface states, "in the hope of familiarizing the youth

of the State" with Oglethorpe's "life, his achievements, and his character". Following the most available information, and chiefly Colonel C. C. Jones's excellent *History of Georgia*, Miss Cooper has succeeded in evolving a bright, entertaining, sympathetic, if rather breezily written volume, that ought to fulfill the purpose of its existence.

The title is somewhat misleading. The book is less a life of Oglethorpe than a history of the settlement of Georgia. Fewer than a score of pages are devoted to the eighty-five years of Oglethorpe's extra-colonial life, and nearly two hundred to the eleven years so heroically dedicated to the infant colony. This is not unnatural in view of the especial historic importance of his colonial experiences, and the difficulty of finding material for the other periods of his life; but one longs for the biographer who will make us familiar with the stirring days of campaigning under Eugene of Savoy — the formative period of Oglethorpe's soldierly character, and who will bring to light the interesting facts that must survive of a long life in England that was not without distinction.

Perhaps a certain latitude is permissible in a popular treatise addressed to youthful readers, but there is a general impression of carelessness of statement. Minor evidences of inaccuracy may be mentioned as noted at random: The date of Oglethorpe's birth is positively given, as if undisputed. One could rise from perusal of the volume without an inkling of the fact that the hero was possessed of a middle name. The too frequent blunder of American writers, "Lady Eleanor", is found for "Eleanor, Lady Oglethorpe". The South Carolinians, while coming in for their full share of blame in connection with the Spanish War, are given scant credit for their generous and really substantial assistance during the earlier days of the colony. It is stated (p. 22) that the colonists first landed at Savannah on the last day of January, 1732. The date of the first arrival of the founders of a new colony upon its soil is usually considered of some importance, and the state of Georgia has seen fit to commemorate this especial event by a public holiday, which is celebrated on February 12. The children of Georgia to whom the volume is dedicated may find here a puzzling discrepancy. As a matter of fact the author has fallen into a double error. Colonel Jones, who is evidently followed, says the colonists left Beaufort on January 30, were delayed overnight, and on the *next* day (meaning February 1) reached their destination. But Colonel Jones's chronology follows the old style, allowance for which will "give us our eleven days".

In the prevalent conception of Oglethorpe, his philanthropy and general mild benevolence are so emphasized as to overshadow the rest of his personality, and one is apt to think of him vaguely as otherwise rather insipid and something of a prig. To such an impression the pages of the author will prove a wholesome corrective. Miss Cooper by a happy selection of incidents brings into due prominence the various aspects of this striking character. We see him, full of fire and energy, the life and soul of the colony. When danger threatens from the Indians, his intrepidity is equal to a journey, almost alone, of two hundred miles into the

heart of their territory. His impressive bearing gives him complete ascendancy over the minds of the savage warriors. The still more formidable hostility of Spain he meets with a courage and generalship that prove the salvation of the colony.

The interesting facts of this period of Georgia's history are to a large extent inaccessible to the general reader. In presenting them in a convenient and readable form the author has rendered a distinct service.

J. H. T. MCPHERSON.

George Washington. By NORMAN HAPGOOD. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901. Pp. xi, 419.)

IT is not difficult to explain why Washington should be such a favorite in biography, for the story of his career lends itself to picturesque development. The young surveyor and provincial soldier; the Virginia planter and burgess; the commander-in-chief of the Continental army; the center of the federal movement; and the first President — here is material suited to every taste. The difficulty in treating his life is found in the apparent contradiction between a rather commonplace man in characteristics and conditions which are royal in their splendid opportunities. It is not easy to reconcile the farmer counting every penny of expense with the man who bore the weight of the military operations of the Revolution, and the more delicate task of superintending the first years of a national administration which rested upon a compromise and was adopted by only a very small majority.

Mr. Hapgood has produced a book that meets the difficulties of the subject with success. He is no worshiper of the man, yet recognizes his many high qualities; nor is he depreciatory of the unheroic elements that cannot but make an impression upon all who study the private life of any great man. He holds an even balance and has written an orderly, judicious, and readable account of the leading phases of Washington's career. He is unsympathetic at times, and, as in the treatment of slaves, is inclined to be unfair to Washington. No one but a Virginian, or one steeped in the colonial history of Virginia, is able to enter into the plantation life of that great day. Costly and wasteful as it was under any conditions, it was peculiarly difficult to Washington, who knew well that there was a better system and one almost within his reach. His impatient efforts to improve his holdings out of the existing methods were hampered by the dead weight of slavery, and he pressed upon overseer and slave in the hope of obtaining better results. Nor is Mr. Hapgood just to John Adams, when describing the Conway Cabal. Adams had good reasons for his position, which never reached one of hostility to Washington. Mr. Hapgood also, it seems to me, trusts too implicitly the babbling Custis, for extracts are taken from his *Recollections* apparently with full confidence in their truth. As a fact Custis is a most uncertain guide except where he gives documentary proof of his stories. This readiness to accept the relation of others leads Mr. Hapgood to repeat the error